

Saturday Gazette.
 Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.
 W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
 CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.
 OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to
 the Post Office in Bloomfield.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE—NOTICE

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at
 the Centre, render it necessary that we
 should state that our Central Office in
 Bloomfield is simply a copy office for the
 publication of the Gazette, and that the
 papers are distributed from that office on
 that day through the mail, or otherwise, to
 subscribers, and to news dealers. We visit
 that office daily to get such communications
 and advertisements as may be placed in
 our office box, but our editorial room is
 at our residence on Washington street,
 where we may generally be found in our
 Library before nine A. M., and after 4 P. M.,
 and will be happy to see our friends and
 those who have any GAZETTE business with
 us. Letters by post or through our office
 box reach us twice every day.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

paying the \$2 subscription now shall re-
 ceive the GAZETTE free of postage, from
 1st October to the end of 1875, or one
 year and three months being three months
 for nothing. We hope this liberal offer
 will prompt many to enroll their names as
 friends and supporters of one of the best
 weekly local papers published in this or
 any other State.

DELINQUENTS.—There are a number of
 subscribers who have not yet paid their
 subscription for the present year. May we
 ask their prompt attention to this little
 matter.

ABOUT NOTICES.—Those who desire to
 have the deaths of friends published in
 the GAZETTE had better furnish written
 particulars to us, or instruct the undertaker
 to do it. It should be left at our office
 by 9 o'clock on Thursday mornings.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE
 GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.
 I hereby designate THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1874, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I recommend the people of this State to observe the same by assembling on that day in their respective Houses of Public Worship, there to give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed during the year now drawing to a close, and to pray for the continuance of similar blessings.

Given under my hands and seal, at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Trenton, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.
 JOEL PARKER.
 Attest:
 JOHN A. HALL, Private Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE LATE DEFEAT.—PRESIDENT GRANT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR IT—WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.
 Deliberate reflection convinces us that our last week's article on this subject ascribed the defeat of the party to the proper source—the just indignation and right sense of judgment of our offended Sovereign, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The same, doubtless, could be said of the overthrow of the Democratic party in 1869. For sixteen years the Republican party has now been entrusted with the functions of the Government. And this has been the most trying and critical era of our Country's history.

The great and good Abraham Lincoln was called and especially endowed in mind and heart for the emergencies of the civil war period. But the mistake of the party in associating with him, as Vice President, during his second term, a life long Democrat and a Southerner, who by the assassination of Lincoln was exalted to the Presidency, virtually operated to block the progress or pervert the salutary measures of reconstruction for four years, at the time when it should have been carried forward with the greatest vigor, and would have proved most successful. By this means the four years following the war were practically lost, or worse than lost.

Then our present worthy chief magistrate, PRESIDENT GRANT, was elected to preside over the destinies of this great nation. Though possessed of the highest attributes of manliness and nobility of character, of ardent patriotism and peerless military genius, of quick discernment and instinctive sense of justice, of an honorable purpose, of fidelity to trust and of energetic performance of duty, yet General Grant's previous life had given him no experience of statesmanship, no acquaintance with the arts and intrigues of politicians and the chicanery of diplomats. Though duly accredited for an unusual share of natural acumen and soundness of judgment, yet he had not been endowed with the logician's culture and skill, nor the orator's eloquence. How was he to withstand the onsets that would be attempted to obtain place or patronage by eminent lawyers, able judges, eloquent divines, eminent senators, powerful conspirators and unprincipled politicians? Is it surprising that during the first years of his incumbency he should make blunders? Is it not rather a marvel that he should not have made some disastrous mistakes? To our mind, President Grant has proved himself a remarkable man.

The errors of the Republican party are to be charged to the account of certain statesmen "who would have it so," and brought to bear such influences with arguments

and "weight of political experience," that he must have been a bold chief, who, with his conscious unpopularity, should have persisted singly to stand against the combination of allowed wisdom, experience, and removal, that was bent on a purpose and assumed to be actuated by disinterested patriotism.

The fact is, President Grant has been constantly harassed and embarrassed by this impertinent interference of oracular counsel and this heavy pressure to obtain sinecures and power. If he has sometimes yielded against his better judgment in matters of inferior importance, should he be blamed, or those who were so persistent and dogmatic? And, in other matters of greater significance and of more manifest consequence, as in the rehabilitation of certain Southern States, where desirable results have not been reached out of deference to State rights and constitutional law, or have been delayed and prevented by the wicked schemes of sinister ex-rebels, prematurely annexed, or corrupt politicians, determined to rule or ruin; surely the President cannot justly be deemed blameworthy. Likewise in those things which belong to the legislative department, upon whose functions the executive has not thought it wise or felt willing to encroach, is he to be held accountable for congressional delinquencies?

The CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, which President Grant strongly recommended, and himself inaugurated, has found in him a firm friend and a zealous promoter. FRANK AND BANKING, about which the wisest and best men in the country so greatly differ, while the President has not hesitated to express his general opinions as to proposed measures, and in a memorable case to interpose his conscientious and patriotic veto, he has refused the subject to the legislation of Congress, where it properly belongs. Is action to be held culpable for the incapacity or neglect of those whom the people send to represent them in the House and in the Senate?

Once more, in respect to the universal depression of trade and business, is that to be laid at the door of the President? If the government is in any way responsible for it, it must be traced to the legislative department which made the laws, tampered with the Currency, wasted time in school boy debates about financial policy, specie basis, etc. and decreed or withheld a protective tariff, or a healthful free trade competition, according to its mind.

In these references to questions forced upon the public mind by the unexpected results of the late elections, we do not wish to be considered the eulogist of President Grant, but we desire to do him justice, and to turn the thought of fair minded men to a consideration of his true character and proper relations to the recent defeat of the Republican Party. Of all the public men in the United States, who ever else may be chargeable, we are persuaded that President Grant at least is innocent of blame in this connection. Therefore we consider that the rebuke which the slaughtering defeat of the party administrators, does not include the President in its castigation.

If then we have succeeded in exonerating our worthy Chief Magistrate, the way is open for us to say that very much is due to Congressional inaction, and much also to prominent influential partisans with sinister intent, whose mal-adroitness did not beguile the public heart, nor conceal from the observing the evil designs they sought to cover.

Much, however, was done. In prosecution of nefarious purposes they hesitated not to load Grant's honored name with ignominy and reproach and to encourage the wide circulation and reading of certain papers which were constantly filled with opprobrium of the President and the administration, and which insidiously poisoned the minds and alienated the judgment of unwary readers from the party and its principles. Of such, we hesitate not to express the opinion that the New York organ of the so-called "Liberal Republican Party" has exerted a most demoralizing and pernicious influence.

Doubtless, also, the general depression in business, and the burden of present taxation, and the increased cost of living, had begotten a measure of popular discontent which naturally stimulated a sensibility and readiness to find fault with the existing state of things, and to imagine that the tirades of demagogues and their allies against the administration of the Republican party were well founded. From these premises it was easy to impute the erroneous conclusion that any change would be an improvement, and forgetting the drastic effect of former experience, beguiled Republicans swallowed the gilded Democratic pill. In their drugged condition, they were easily persuaded by the "Liberal" foxes that they also would look handsome with their tails cut off!

These animadversions would be incomplete without a few words in reference to the outlook for the future. President Grant alone now stands unmoved by the elections. Around him the hopes of the party and of the country must rally. The preponderating vote against the party is very significant if rightly interpreted, and will be very efficacious if wisely heeded. It seems to us that it unfurls the banner of free trade. Its other indications we will not assume to point out, they are more or less obvious to every one.

The opportunity for the President to cut loose from all the trammels which have necessitated his submission to strict party rules and demanded his deference to "high personal influence," could not be more propitious. His own experience is superior to that of any other man in the country. His breadth of patriotism and his soundness of judgment are undoubted. Let his inde-

pendence of will and his promptitude of action now assert itself. Let him speedily clear the temples of justice and every department of the public service of the "money changers" and fill the offices everywhere with pure and incorruptible men, and he will be universally approved and sustained, and a period of prosperity and growth will dawn upon our land as it has never known before.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Our N. York Letter is attracting much attention and is proving a very gratifying feature of this journal. Enthusiasm on it have reached our ears frequently and all agree that it alone is worth the subscription price of the GAZETTE.

We have the pleasure of presenting this week the first of a series of "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," which will interest citizens of Montclair and Bloomfield who will recognize the ready pen of one of our young townsmen.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Are coming in slowly. Will not our friends and appreciative readers give an impetus to our subscription list by speaking a good word to neighbors and thus encourage our effort to give the best weekly paper in the State? Its local interest ought to secure it a welcome in every home in Montclair and Bloomfield. The subscription of \$2 a year is a small investment for so valuable an object.

THANKSGIVING STORY.—An original story of merit and interest, written for the GAZETTE by a valued contributor; and another communication from our esteemed contributor, Maud Manning, will be among the attractions of our next week's issue.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES.—After diligent inquiries we cannot learn any particulars about the programme for Thanksgiving day. We presume there will be services in all the churches as there should be.

Interesting Educational matter and other articles already in type, are unavoidably laid over till another week.

HOME MATTERS

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
 Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre
 Nov. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 At 7 A. M. 36° 26° 18° 27° 26° 36° 31°
 At 9 A. M. 42° 35° 30° 38° 31° 50° 55°
 At 1 P. M. 32° 29° 22° 33° 43° 51° 42°
 BLOOMFIELD.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.—Interested inquiries are frequently made as to what the Town Council are doing under the Street Improvement Law. We should like to tell them, but we are not advised. We have just been asked about "Railroad Avenue," as it is presumed to be named, the street laid out a year since, or more adjoining the M. & E. Railroad and running between Washington and Glenwood Aves. Is there any reason why this street should not be opened and put in a condition for use? It is only necessary, we think, to call the attention of the Town Council to the importance of this facility in getting to the Depot from the West End. As that has been legally taken for public use, there can be no good reason why it should lie from year to year, in statu quo, and the public be deprived of its advantage. It can cost no more to do it at one time than another, and there are but two properties to be consulted about it, and they are able to bear the expense of putting the street in a passable condition. Cannot the town committee issue its mandamus?

HILLSIDE AVENUE.—which runs from Bloomfield Avenue, opposite and almost in extension of Park Avenue, to Washington Avenue is now an accepted and dedicated street of the town. It has a good bridge over Montclair Creek and only needs a few days attention on the part of Road Master to make it a pleasant drive or promenade from the Park and the churches through to all parts of West End.

THE \$4,000.—That money that was voted, and has been assessed, for street grading, etc. Is there any reason why it should not be spent on Central Avenue? or so much of it as may be necessary to put that most important thoroughfare into decent, respectable condition. All admit that this main artery of our town is during most of the year in a horrid condition. Dust, ruts and holes, mud sloughs in winter, characterizing this, which should be the finest and most attractive avenue in the village. Where are our skillful engineers? Cannot they inform the Council what should be done to put that section of a third of a mile between Bloomfield and Belleville avenues in perfect and permanent condition and at what cost? When can it be done at a better time? It would give employment to needy laborers this winter.

Of course it should include the widening below Liberty street and the grading down of those hideous and break-neck sidewalks; indeed the last demands attention at once, even if the others should, unhappily, be delayed.

FOOT MURDER.—The body of a man, supposed to be an Italian road laborer, was found the other morning on Bloomfield Avenue, below Berkley, so bruised and mangled as to render identification difficult.

WIRE POLLING.—We have reason to know that some extra townsmen have a hankering after the honors, emoluments and perquisites of that lucrative office again, and are looking around to ascertain what support they can count on for the nomination, and then, moreover, for election day. There's nothing like fore-

casting and estimating probabilities beforehand. It always relieves the anxious mind and sometimes saves from sore disappointments. "Engageering" is generally a good business when thoroughly understood and well followed, but it is not always safe to "count without your host" as did the Republican Party at the late elections. We shall keep an eye for these aspiring office-seekers and will have something more to say upon the subject before long.

TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.

Regular meeting, November 18, 1874.
 Present: Messrs. Beach, Reford, Potter, Richards and Sherman.

Resolutions adopted that Hillside Avenue be accepted as a public highway in accordance with a map furnished by A. G. McComb.

Orders were drawn for the following bills: Madison & Brothers, \$231, Cross-walk account. John Hall, \$6, S. J. Potter, Treasurer, \$85, Geo. W. Perry, \$100, J. C. Beach, \$6, Contingent account. P. McKenna, \$130.32, J. Banks Reford, \$1,080.54, Patrick Higgins, \$21, J. Kiersted, \$73.75, Road account. J. Moreland, \$24, Post account.

Communications were received from H. E. Spalding and J. R. Zabriskie in regard to erroneous assessments. Referred to Town Council.

The Overseer of the Poor was instructed to buy one ton of coal for Mrs. Sarah Scott.

The Clerk was instructed to notify property owners on Park and Washington Avenues to repair their side walks within the time specified by law.

Also to notify Montclair Railway Company to repair bridges over their roads at Forest and Bens streets and Ridgewood and Sherman Avenues.

Further action in regard to widening Washington Street was deferred till Friday, 20th inst.

WATKINS METHODIST CHURCH.
 The Praying-band from Drew Seminary will conduct the exercises at the Watkins M. E. Church, Saturday evening, 21st, and during Sunday, 22nd.

Thanksgiving Exercises on the 26th. In the morning commencing at 10 o'clock a Love-feast. In the evening a Tea-party, accompanied by readings, recitations, and music. First table to be served at 6 o'clock.

MONTCLAIR.

TOWN COUNCIL—MONTCLAIR.

Regular meeting, Nov. 18th
 Application was received from citizens on Montclair Avenue, for certain improvements on that street, from residence of Mr. Thos. D. Graham, to Bloomfield Avenue. Laid on table.

Report of Commissioners on Church street was received, considered and amended and then ratified and adopted.

Numerous bills were duly audited and ordered to be paid, including the Gas Company's account to 1st October.

A response from the Board of Freeholders to a requisition of the Council, made at a former meeting, for the construction of a new bridge over the creek and the crossing of the Montclair Railway at the crossing of Mountain Avenue, was received, to the purport that on the advice of their Council, they decline to construct the bridge as not within the legal obligations of the County Board.

After considerable debate the Council made the following order: that the Council to this Board be instructed to take such legal action as he may deem expedient against the Montclair Railway Company, to compel them to construct a good and sufficient bridge across the deep cut which they have made for that Road at Montclair Avenue crossing in this township.

THE DEEP CUT.—A confused misapprehension of obligations, moral and legal, operate to prevent the execution of a highly important and indispensable measure not only for the convenience but also for the safety of the public having occasion to travel on Mountain Avenue. In the construction of the Montclair Railway the engineers required the bed of the road to be graded some thirty feet below the level of Mountain Avenue: at that crossing the effect of which was to divert the stream of water which crosses the Avenue nearly from its natural channel into the railway cut. As it belongs to the Board of Freeholders to build necessary bridges over running streams, they were looked to to supply this want. But, as they had previously built a bridge over the stream at this avenue crossing, at a cost of some \$2,000, they do not feel it incumbent on them to construct another bridge at the same place to meet an exigency for which the Railway Company is presumed to be responsible. There would seem to be obvious justice in this conclusion: Our Town Council considering it unjust that the town should bear the expense of this structure, which is rendered necessary only by the engineering of the Montclair Railway, naturally now look to that Company to build the bridge, and they are at least morally right in this expectation. Where ever the responsibility rests it is hoped that the work will be accomplished with no unnecessary delay.

This closed the afternoon exercises. Rev. Mr. Bradford announced that the generous members of his Church had provided a bountiful repast which was spread in the Lecture Room attached to the Church, and to which the pastors and delegates, and friends from abroad were cordially invited. On ascending to the Lecture Room our eyes were greeted with a sight that would have done credit to a first-class hotel, Tables bountifully loaded with all good things, and seats for three hundred

LECTURE.—A request signed by many prominent citizens of Montclair, including the clergymen of other denominations has been presented to Rev. A. H. Bradford proposing that he should deliver a course of lectures on the scenes and subjects with which he became familiar during his recent visit to the Pacific Coast. It is probable that he will consent, and that the course will embrace four lectures and will commence about the 1st of December.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A most interesting day for Montclair was Thursday of last week. Some three hundred clergymen and other delegates, representative men, including not a few of deserved celebrity, assembled at the quarterly Convention of the Congregational Churches of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. Most of them fine looking, earnest men; zealous for the Lord of Host and the verities of christianity. At three o'clock P. M. the large and beautiful Congregational church of our village was already occupied by the interested residents of Montclair and vicinity, awaiting the coming of the delegates from abroad, who, pouring out from the arriving train, soon filled the church to its comfortable capacity.

Rev. Mr. Bradford, pastor of the church here, by common consent, or established custom, took the initiative, and apologizing for the absence of Rev. Dr. Taylor, the President of the Convention, who was prevented coming by an accident in his family, nominated as Moderator, the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D. The nomination was confirmed by a unanimous vote and Rev. Dr. Storrs took the chair. The preliminary exercises consisted of singing a hymn, "My Faith looks up to Thee," reading a portion of Scripture from 4th chapter of St. John, and prayer by Mr. Moderator.

Theological proceedings were—Reading minutes of last meeting by the secretary, Rev. H. H. McFarland and hearing reports from different churches. "Church of the Covenant," Brooklyn, is unusually prosperous, temporally. The "First Church," Newark is quite prosperous. "Second Church," Greenwich, Conn. in a very good condition generally. Appropriate hymns were sung and prayers offered between the reports, by Rev. Drs. Chapin and Buddington.

Rev. Dr. Bush, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., made a report of the condition of the finances and the work of that highly respected Missionary Board. 38 new laborers have been put into the field, and the total number now being 378. 26 new churches have been organized and 1000 members added during the past year. The work in Japan is exceedingly encouraging and also in the Micronesian Islands. \$500,000 is estimated will be needed by the Board the coming year, and the work is being taken up by the latter subject first, which was agreed to. He then announced that Rev. Dr. Chapin, President of Beloit College, had consented to open the discussion. The Doctor took the rostrum and expatiated for half an hour interestingly and learnedly upon this important subject. "All through the ages" said he, "there has been antagonism between science and christianity. Formerly christianity assumed the aggressive attitude, but in later times science has become bold and defiant, sometimes carrying its opposition so far as to excite the belief that its supporters would fan stamp out christianity. He thought that ministers were not now at liberty to preach as formerly. The changed aspect of things must be met; not in a denouncing science or scientific men, nor by superciliously yielding the well established ground on which we stand, but with wisdom, knowledge and firmness, win them from their error. He would advise them to take up the rational process, accepting all discoveries in natural things, and entering into the rational process. But we have an element of faith that places us on a vantage ground; especially is this true in regard to whatever pertains to our being. Each one judging for himself of the principles, the thoughts, the conclusions and the results of science. The divine record must, of course, be the test and standard of judgment. The character of God as made known in his Word. But we may use the revelations of science in confirming the truth. We may even use the terms which scientists are so partial to, power or force of nature, as they call it. But what is this power or force? Omnipotence is behind it, and it must all be referred to an original, infinite, self-existent will power. Of what created man is endowed with a share which he is to exercise in his limited, finite sphere. We need not fear investigation, though it may seem for the time to unsettle opinions. The Doctor's presentation was eloquent and assuring for the stability and onward progress of Christianity.

Rev. Mr. UNDERWOOD, followed in a few earnest remarks. He thinks there is no ground for the war between Science and Christianity. There is no war. We are willing to accept the demonstrated revelations of Science, but we will not receive their guesses. They must not be permitted to apply their material tests and measurements to spiritual things.

Rev. Dr. EDW. K. BECHER thought there was analogy between the material and the spiritual world. To make a perfect Universe there must be one ruling, self-existent mind. Science belongs to the material and spiritual and should not be restricted to the material only. After logically amplifying this thought, the Doctor referred to Herbert Spencer as exhibiting one phase of the controversy. He does not admit the personality of the Deity. His God is the invisible, unknown and unknowable being! But we contend for a personal God and He is and must be known. Take that fact from the old or from the new testament and there is not a shred left of it. An infinite, eternal, self-existent God must be able to reveal himself to his creatures. There is no danger of our losing our personal God. We need not fear investigating the material world. The conclusion of the Doctor's remarks took practical and pious direction, invoking the purification of Christianity and bespeaking a feeling of charity and sympathy for scientists who have got astray from the "old paths" and the "Bible Chart."

This closed the afternoon exercises. Rev. Mr. Bradford announced that the generous members of his Church had provided a bountiful repast which was spread in the Lecture Room attached to the Church, and to which the pastors and delegates, and friends from abroad were cordially invited. On ascending to the Lecture Room our eyes were greeted with a sight that would have done credit to a first-class hotel, Tables bountifully loaded with all good things, and seats for three hundred

guests, who were speedily positioned; and after the blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. George E. Adams, of Orange, the gratification of the appetite and the needs of the inner man were fully supplied, while the discussion of the subject, or animadversions upon the various speakers, was continued at the various tables. There were many ladies among the guests, which contributed not a little to the pleasure of the occasion.

The attendance in the upper room was gracefully performed by a corps of young ladies of the church, who allowed no omission to mar the agreeable feelings which the entertainment excited. The excellence and sufficiency of the feast, for the large number (about 300) who partook, the hearty Christian kindness of its invitation, and the courteous anticipation of every want by the ready and volunteer attendants, will not soon be forgotten. The evening session commenced at 7 1/2 o'clock. The church was well filled. Rev. Prof. MARTIN of New York University continued the discussion. The relation of science and religious truth he regarded as of fundamental importance. If the proper aspect of religious truth fail to commend itself to the scientific mind it is fatal, but the Prof. deems it much more hopeful than formerly. Science and Christianity are coming nearer together, whether in friendly or hostile relations, because they discuss the same truth. Both consider force—but what is it? Science cannot tell. A fundamental assumption of science is that force is universal and persistent. This is Herbert Spencer's claim for it. But we know the force that is not our own. We cannot strike our hand upon the table, or plant our foot upon the ground, but we feel it is resisted by another force that is greater than ours. The fact of a self-existent, eternal, infinite will decrees it. That is our personal God and he is knowable and does reveal himself to us. The arguments of the Professor were clear and forcible and well sustained the position of Rev. Dr. Beecher in the afternoon, though Prof. Martin had not been present to hear or know of Dr. Beecher's speech.

Rev. Dr. Beecher again took the floor, seemingly apprehensive that there might be disposition to compromise or tamper with the scientific thought. He elaborated somewhat and guarded the arguments of his afternoon speech against any thought of looseness of indifference, and would have us stand by our colors.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, in an eloquent and energetic manner and with a christian, evangelical heartiness pleaded against Spencer's cold Materialism and for a practical, earnest, conscious piety.

Rev. W. B. BROWN of Newark made a very fine, thoughtful, logical speech in the same vein.

Rev. MR. WARD of the Independent newspaper was called out by Mr. Bradford and occupied the floor for a short time, without interesting the audience very much in his learned abstractions at that late hour.

We have confidence that this discussion was timely and took a very wise and safe course, and that it can hardly fail to be effective and fruitful of good. We could wish that the whole town might have listened to it.

A vote of thanks was moved and adopted in acknowledgement of the kind invitation and generous entertainment extended to the Association by the Montclair Congregational Church.

The large delegation cannot fail to have carried away with them the conviction which every body is acquiring, that Montclair don't do anything by halves.

Tree-Growing fully vindicates its reputation for variety in the choice of subjects; for we find in the December number an English serial story, a norwegian story an American story. A Swedish poem, a sketch of the late princes of Siam, a sketch of a French journalist, and, to extend our travels still further and into another sphere, there is a curious article on materialized spirits, written in the form of a narrative under the title "Was it Kate King?" The strong articles of the number are on the duration of the executive term; reviewing the opinions of the leading American Statesmen on this subject from 1787 to the present day, and an examination of Professor Tyndall's theological views by James Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Richard Grant White contributes an article upon the present marriage service, and another upon the American "Interview," which he looks upon as an abomination.

A fair sprinkling of poetry and the usual departments of literary criticism, science and gossip complete an uncommonly entertaining number.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER.

Leah—A Woman of Fashion. Chapters V, VI, and VII, by Mrs. Annie Edwards; A Libation, by Mary B. Dodge; Enfilade Girardin, the Journalist, by Albert Rhodes; Here and Hereafter—A Rabbinical Tale, by John G. Sage; Way it Katie King! by J. F. Lippitt; The Galaxy—From the Swedish, by Lydia M. Millard; With Acid and Needle—Part II, by George Lowell Austin; Hamadryad, by Rachael Pomroy; A Norseman's Pilgrimage—Part I, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; In a Churchyard, by William Winter; An Oriental Monarchy, by Fanny Roper Fendge; The Old Agency, by Constance Fenimore Woolson; Sonnets, by B. S.; Duration of the Executive Term, by James O. Howard; Wedding Interview, etc.; by Richard Grant White; Approps of Tyndall, by Jas. Freeman Clarke; From Two Windows, by Mrs. M. B. Platt; Driftwood, by Philip Quilbitt—Germany and Denmark. Newspapers in Court.

Scientific Miscellany.—The Age of Extinct Reptiles of Men The Power of Affection of the dog. The Examination of Blood Stains. The Steam Jet, Liquid Fuels, The Auditory Apparatus of the Mosquito and its Uses; Notation among Savages, Antares, Icebergs, The Expected Course of Silver, The Originative Activity of European Nations, Does Sunshine Put out a Fire, Death of Dr. Anstie, Vivisection, Habits of the Grasshopper, Wildfowl as an Article of Value, Scientific Notes, Current Literature. NEBULE, by the Editor.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HARRIS'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

The Ancient City—Woolson.—With Twenty-five Illustrations. The Coming Transit of Venus—Professor Newcomb. With seven Illustrations. Democratic Art and Architecture in England. (121) Conway. With thirteen Illustrations. The Ballad of Breakneck—Miss M. C. Pike, with two Illustrations. Rape of the Ganges. O. W. Mason. With one Illustration by Fredericks. Pine Barrens—Woolson. The First Century of the Republic. (111) Mechanical Progress—Bright. With thirty-six Illustrations. A Character Mark McCarty. The Republican Movement in Europe. (XIV) EMILIO CASTELLAR. "On the Circuit."—Francis Burnett. The Survival of the Fittest—Baker. Genesis of the New England Churches.—Lawrence. Editors' Easy Chair.—English Non-Conformity and Intellectual Independence. The Significance of Professor Tyndall's Address.—Presidents Elliott and Whitman at a National University.—Recent Misconceptions of Department.—The Representative System of America.—The King of Prussia on Duels. Editors' Literary Record.—MacGibbon's Campaigning on the Oxen.—Dorothy Wordsworth's Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland.—Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.—Parker's Life of Thomas Jefferson.—Bacon's Genesis of the New England Churches.—Miss Johnson's A Sack of Gold.—Miss Craik's Sylvia's Choice.—Holden with the Cordis.—Mrs. Oliphant's Squire Arden.—Ross's Trafford's Kitchen—An Irish Church.—Hymns.—Editors' Scientific Record.—Astronomy.—Acoustics.—Heat.—Meteorology.—Economic Mineralogy.—Geographical Discovery.—Zoology.—Ethnology.—Botany.—Agriculture.—Engineering.—Therapeutics.—Neurology.—Editors' Historical Record.—Patriotic Conversations.—The October Elections.—The Argentine Insurrection.—Arrival of Count von Arnim.—Carlist Deputies.—The French Elections.—Bradlaugh's Defeat.—The Swiss Italian Boundary Dispute.—Unveiling of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois.—Sonnets.—Obituary.—Editors' Dramatic Record.—An Irish Democrat.—Upon the Defensive.—Some Fun in the Family.—Poetry and Politics.—Anecdote of Lord Dufferin.—A Genius—Morning.—Epigram.—Anecdote of Dr. Priestley.—Didactic Ode.—Mick Calhoun, M. P.—A Story of Parson Brownlow's.—Some Urban Stories.—Cupid Crying.—Soft and Hard G.—Hamlet's Soliloquy in Pigeon English.

NEWS ITEMS.

Spencer Rogers, a machinist in high esteem in Newark, who had been for over twelve years in the employ of J. M. Quimby & Co., carriage manufacturers in that city, was arrested charged with swindling his employers. He had been in the habit for some years past of charging for the services of men never employed in the establishment in swindling the firm in this manner. It is thought that the amount will reach fully \$2,000. He was jailed for trial.

Dr. Hayes, the explorer, has written a letter commenting on the Austrian polar expedition, in which he declares his conviction that the "open polar sea" may be reached by a steam vessel through Smith Sound, and he announces his readiness to start on another voyage of arctic exploration when the funds are provided.

The mansion of the late John C. Calhoun was sold a few days ago at auction for \$14,000, under a mortgage foreclosure of \$23,000. It is a fine home, situated upon a noble eminence, commanding a wide view of the surrounding country. It is at the junction of Twelve-mile Creek and Keowee River, in Anderson County, South Carolina.

MACDONALD'S statue of FITZ GREENE HALLOCK, to be placed in Central Park, has been modeled, and is now in the hands of the molders for reproduction in bronze.

KINDERGARTEN.—All the reports received from teachers who have taken pupils from the Kindergarten mention the superiority of these children over others in their capacity for learning, owing to the careful cultivation of all their capabilities, particularly their observing faculties. The foundations of mathematical science are so well laid in the occupations and lessons of the Kindergarten that geometry will not be to them the dry, unmeaning study it is to many, but becomes an old familiar friend when met with in the text-book.—Commissioners' Report 1873.